



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"Lost from her altars, Nature's noblest Priest !
 On earth ignored, traduced, misunderstood,
 Thou hast ascended to the empyreal feast,
 With thy co-laborers, the Wise and Good.
 Men, all too weak or blind the Truth to see,
 Would shroud thy grave in thickest pall of night,
 Where Angels with prophetic smiles of light
 Have planted flowers of immortality.
 Like mountain-peak emerging from a flood,
 In clouds and darkness lone thou standest now,
 As to the ark one sacred summit stood,
 When all the world was sunk in waves below :
 But in the future when the watery waste,
 By the great ocean of God's Light displaced,
 Shall of its ravage leave no mark to tell,
 Men in their vales shall view thee from afar,
 Towering serenely by the Morning Star,
 In height of glory inaccessible." — pp. 217, 218.

-
17. — *The Council of Revision of the State of New York ; its History ; a History of the Courts with which its Members were connected ; Biographical Sketches of its Members ; and its Vetoes.* By ALFRED B. STREET. Albany : William Gould. 1859. 8vo. pp. 573.

BY the New York Constitution of 1777, the veto power, ordinarily lodged in the Executive, was vested in the Governor of the State, together with the Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two of them. To this Council all bills that passed the Senate and Assembly were submitted for revision before they became laws ; and, if returned with objections, they could be enacted only by a vote of two thirds in each House. This Council was abolished, and its powers were vested in the Governor, by the Constitution of 1821. In the volume before us, Mr. Street has added another to the many proofs that the walks of elegant literature and the society of the Muses only enhance the adaptation of the true scholar or poet for labors of detail that seem the least congenial to his taste. A more thorough, comprehensive, well-arranged, and carefully-indexed volume Mr. Street could not have produced had his whole life been passed among law-parchments. The history of the New York Courts is written with great lucidness and precision. The biographical sketches are, some of them, full in their details, and of very great interest ; while in other cases the reader is referred to special biographies within his reach. Under the Life of Governor George Clinton we have a note, extending through

many pages, on the controversy between New York and Vermont, — a portion of history which we have nowhere else seen so well condensed and so impartially exhibited. The Vetoes, with the reasons for them, were compiled from five folio manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State. The entire volume — consisting in great part of materials never before published — forms a most valuable contribution to the history of New York, and will be an enduring memorial of its author's industry, skill, and public spirit.

-
- 18.—1. *Grasses and Forage Plants. A Practical Treatise, comprising their Natural History; Comparative Nutritive Value; Method of Cultivating, Cutting, and Curing; and the Management of Grass Lands in the United States and British Provinces.* By CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture; Member of the Boston Society of Natural History, etc., etc. With One Hundred and Seventy Illustrations. Fifth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 398.
2. *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming; comprising the Breeds, Breeding, and Management in Health and Disease, of Dairy and other Stock; the Selection of Milch Cows, with a full Explanation of Quenon's Method; the Culture of Forage Plants, and the Production of Milk, Butter, and Cheese; embodying the most recent Improvements, and adapted to Farming in the United States and British Provinces With a Treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Holland; to which is added Horsfall's System of Dairy Management.* By CHARLES L. FLINT. Liberally illustrated. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 426.

HAD these volumes been the only result of the erection of the agricultural department into a branch of our State administration, they would immeasurably overpay its cost to the public treasury. When we compare the revenue derived from the same number of acres in America and in the most densely peopled countries of Europe, waste presents itself as the salient feature of our farming. The divorce between science and agriculture has, till of late, been almost entire. Methods in the outset chosen at haphazard have become traditional; and the enterprising farmer, instead of bestowing his well-directed energies so as to make his domain more and more productive, has had it for his sole ambition to enlarge the boundaries of a territory already exceeding his capacity of cultivation. Of the details embraced in